Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1824. [NO. 374

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN Sampson Co. on accommodating terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the south side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is well timbered, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it is already carried from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money or labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this* tract. So that it enjoys every facility that can be commonly desired for manufacturing the timber into boards for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owner deemed it should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. Deputy Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, in using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredations committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Deep's mills, on Deep River, containing about one hundred acres, a considerable part of which is bottom land of good quality, and a sufficient quantity under fence and ready for cultivation to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, fine fruit.

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a knoll which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 2——47 f.

Runaway.

COMMITTED to the jail of Cumberland county, on the 19th of June last, a negro fellow named ENGLAND, says he belongs to Adam Jordan, Great Pedee, South-Carolina, near Conwayborough. He is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, dark complexion, about 45 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BLACK, *Shff*

Committed

TO the Jail of Richmond County, on the 20th Inst. as a Runaway, a Negro who calls himself TOM, and when first committed that he belonged to John Kerr now, but now says he belongs to Charles Loyd, near Cheraw Hill, S. C. Said negro is a very large bright mulatto.

THO. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*

July 25, 1824.—3*5

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jailor.*

April 15, 1824.—*58

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMPSON, STUART BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67 f

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine } SILKS,
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in sets, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.* 56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June 24——67tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do do Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Madeira do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

30 Barrels cut and dunny Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor shaving Soap
5 doz. shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver to him a *WATCH*, the property of Ithiel Town, Esq. of the following description viz: a gold patent lever, opens on the back, fine gold dial with quarter seconds, border of fine gold, and chased shell-work round the case—makers name, *Robert Roskell, Liverpool*, number not recollected: also a fine gold curb chain, of six strands.—The above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

H. M'LAURIN

72tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex. & *vs.* Solomon Brewer. } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

It is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court-House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London loths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Plaines
3, and 3-4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and strip. } SILKS
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } *Hosiery.*
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } *Domestic.*
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
5-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *cks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

d 4*d*. 5*d* 6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. 20*d*. 24*d*. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes.—*Also,*

6*d*. 8*d* 10*d*. 12*d*. and 20*d*. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

April 14, 1824 —58

Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagoe Ploughs.

June 21, 1824.—8?5

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a Country Store,

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Dubrutz, and Robt. Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the beforementioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs.

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—a2m'79

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he still continues to work at his former trade; tho' in consequence of his debility, together with frequent attacks of the rheumatism, he finds himself incapable of bearing the fatigue of going four or five times a day from where he lives to a more populous part of the town. He therefore retires to his dwelling house, on Hillsborough street, and will present himself among you perhaps once a day. Those who may favor me with their custom, shall have their work well done, as I am now better acquainted with the business than heretofore. I feel confident that I can do your work as well as you can have it done in the place. I will make pantaloons and vests from sixty to seventy-five cents a pair. Coats from two dollars to three and a half.

JAMES RUSS.

July 24. 1824.—73

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly be cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately rebuilt, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1823.

One lot of land improved, Mason-streets ext. Ashford's lane, listed by John Burklow, tax	
One do do 48 acres near town, listed by Weeks, listed by same, tax	
One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax	
One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. owned by B. Burklow, tax	
One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax	
One do do unimproved, Hillsborough-st. listed by same, tax	
One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax	
One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax	
One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange listed by same; tax	
One do with an old house, Rowan-st. listed by Jacob Eddy; tax	
One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, a mill, &c. &c. listed by John Ellis; tax	3
One lot do do 200 do called Lord's tract, listed by do tax	1 2
One do do 200 do one half the M'Kinzy place, listed by do. tax	64
One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax	64
One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed do. tax	1 4
One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell, Hay, listed by do. tax	
One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by, tax	
One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax	
One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. listed by do. tax	
One do in Campbelton, improved, No 15; listed by T. Garner; tax	88
One do improved, Cool Spring st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax	3 36
One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Hay-st. listed by E. Hammond; tax	64
One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's lane, listed by same; tax	16
One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax	16
One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax	64
One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish, listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax	1 92
One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax	8
One lot 18¾ acres, improved, Russell-st. listed by Wm Russell, jr. tax	2 16
One do ¼ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax	1 28
One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton; listed by do. tax	8
One piece of land of 500 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax	48
One do 89½ do between Buckhead and Blounts creek; listed by do. tax	28
One lot improved, formerly occupied by T. D. Burch, Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax	1 92
One do 60 feet front, joins Cradle Factory, Meeting st. listed by same; tax	16
One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount, listed by do. tax	1 92
One do 130 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount, listed by do. tax	8
One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax	64
One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax	64
One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Tootle; tax	64
Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95, listed by James Vann, tax	1 28
One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbelton; listed by do. tax	16
One do 6½ acres, improved dwelling, &c. Nash-st. listed by Nancy Walker; tax	1 36
One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax	32
One lot improved, former residence of William Warden; listed by W. Warden; tax	2 56
One do 3½ acres improved, north of Ramsay's-st. listed by Elizabeth Windham; tax	1 28
One piece of land of 82 acres on Long Branch, joins D. Cullnath; listed by Ephram C[illegible]ath; tax	13
One do 200 do on Sandy creek, joins Autery & Millan; listed by Luke Hails, tax	32
One piece of land of 140 acres, joins Richd. Rose, listed by John Bass; tax	11
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Hugh Baker tax	16
One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry Kane, listed by John Culbreath; tax	1 60
One do 250 do on Black river, listed by John Umphry; tax	64
One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umphry; tax	1 60
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax	8
One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax	2 37
One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax	3 20
One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey pireb, listed by same for same; tax	32
One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax	32
One piece of land of 35 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax	3 20
One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea Hill, listed by same; tax	32
One lot of 9¼ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fayetteville, listed by do for do. tax	32
One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas Bell & wife; tax	32
One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for Weeks & Thos. Parker; tax	32
One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax	9 98
One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax	33
One do 250 do Gaul Berry, listed by do. tax	80
One do 50 do joins J. Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax	8

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsboro'-st. supposed to belong to James Burnet; tax	32
One lot with brick house above Nott's Tin shop; supposed to belong to R. Burnham; tax	96
1 do 33 ft. front, former residence of J. Y. Green, North-st, formerly listed by J. Y. Green; tax	64
One do unimproved, joins the above; formerly listed by same; tax	8
One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, formerly listed by Charles H. Johnston; tax	3 20
One do with old house, Maiden lane; formerly listed by Danl. M'Iver; tax	1 12
Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' stables; formerly listed by Danl. M'Neill; tax	64
One do improved, Mumford-st. supposed to belong to Peggy Martin; tax	64

ALEX. M'KAY, *late Sher'ff.*

INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH WAR IN AFRICA.

After a lapse of two months the mails have at length furnished us with some further particulars of the battle with the Ashantees on the 21st of January. Gross neglect is charged upon those who were to provide the ammunition. It is added also, that another action was hourly expected, as Capt. Blanchard of the West India regiment had marched with a considerable force to revenge the death of McCarthy and his comrades.

The war at Cape Coast may lose some of its interest by a rupture with Algiers in Western Africa, or with the Birmans in Eastern Asia, as steam and bomb vessels are still ordered to Algiers, and a detachment of British troops in Hindostan had marched for the Birman frontier in consequence of some aggression.

London, June 18

The Gold Coast.—Official accounts have been received confirming the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Charles M'Carthy; but the despatches containing the details of the late unfortunate operations against the Ashantees, have not yet reached his majesty's government. The Borodino transport, Lieut. Andrews, R. N. arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday, from Cape Coast, which place she left on the 22d of March. By this arrival we have received the following information:—"*Cape Coast, March* 10.—His Excellency Sir Charles M'Carthy arrived here from Sierra Leone in December last, and in the early part of January marched to the interior towards the river Free, with an army of between six and seven thousand men, chiefly natives, and a West India regiment. On the 21st Jan. near Free, a most sanguinary battle was fought, in which nearly 100 of the enemy were slain, but the ammunition being expended, our little army was surrounded by about 15,000, and the greater part cut to death with long knives, in a most horrible manner.—The heads of nine white officers were exhibited near one spot, with the jaw bones taken out—an invariable practice with these savages when they take an enemy alive."

The following are extracts from private letters received yesterday:

Cape Coast, Feb. 23

The news I have to tell you is of the most distressing nature. His Excellency Sir C. M'Carthy, with a few regulars and militia, and some of the natives, made a rapid advance into the Wassaw country, to repel the Ashantees, who advanced in great numbers, and in the most gallant style. The attack commenced about two o'clock, P. M. on the 21st of January, across a river about 20 or 30 feet wide. The firing was tremendous on both sides till 9 P. M. when it was found the ammunition on our side was all expended: on which the Ashantees began to cross the river in great numbers, and havoc began. The natives of our party (the Fantees) would never carry bayonets: but the regulars and militia used them with the most deadly effect. Each one bayoneted three or four Ashantees; then snatching the bayonet from the musket, they dashed into the middle of the enemy's force, falling nobly and killing till the last. *As his Excellency and Staff commenced retreating, they were attacked in rear by about* 2,000 *of the enemy who had been sent round to intercept them,* after which nothing certain has been learned of any of the whites. Only two officers escaped out of the battle, who were Brigade Major Ricketts and Lieutenant Erskine.—Those that are missing are his Excellency, Sir Charles M'Carthy, the Hon. Mr. Buckle, Messrs. Wetherell, Williams, Heddle, Jones, Rayden, Robertson, Tedlie, Brandon. There is not a doubt of his Excellency and most of them being killed. It is said their corpses were used in the most shocking manner. It is pretty well ascertained that Williams is a prisoner. Thus in one day has the sword cut off what disease left.

The most lamentable part of the catastrophe is, that *it was caused, in a great measure, by the neglect of the officer who had charge of the ammunition,* and did not bring it forward as he ought; the Ashantees never would have broke our line had there been powder. When Major Ricketts went to open the three last kegs, he found—what think you? Why *Macaroni!!!*—while the Ashantees who plundered the camp next day, took 10 barrels of ball cartridges, with a great quantity of other booty.

When we got the news of Sir Charles' disastrous fight, we retreated directly; Capt. Laing going to Cape Coast, by the way of Annamaboo, while I, with Mr. Fraser and all the Fantee force, marched across the country to reinforce Major Chisholm; but when Captain Laing arrived at Annamaboo, the reports from Cape Coast were, that the Major and his party were also cut to pieces, and he sent expresses after me to fall back and garrison Cape Coast, as the panic was so great, and an attack dreaded.

I shall always recollect with pleasure the reception I met with when the standard was seen advancing over the rocks, and the bugles played '*Over the hills and far away.*' The whole town appeared mad with joy; such a day in a man's life richly repays for years of pain. Fortunately, next day Maj. Chisholm and his party arrived, having never been engaged. I was ordered to occupy the camp of Diguah with my little band of 80; none of the auxiliaries having come up.

All trade is at a complete stop: every merchant's goods are deposited in the forts which I have no doubt we shall have to defend till we hear from England, as the Ashantees will no doubt make a push to destroy us before supplies can come out. The short of the matter is this—England must either now withdraw her protection to this coast, or send out a force to put down as cruel an enemy as the world produces. The loss, of the merchants is not to be calculated, such a quantity of goods being on hand.

Another letter of the same date says:

When Sir Charles M'Carthy and Major Chisholm were in the interior they divided their army, and each took a different route. Sir Charles, I hear had only 1,000 men and 10 officers, of which only 50 have returned. They had gone but a short way when they were attacked by the Ashantees, by all accounts 10,000 in number. Our party behaved very well, and had much the advantage, until they found all their ammunition was expended. There were only two officers that were not killed, and they had to make their escape after being wounded.—The battle took place on the 21st and we did not hear of it until the 23d ult. Poor Mr. Heddie was the first that fell a sacrifice to these dreadful barbarians. He was shot thro' both his knees, and in that state he killed with his sword two of the enemy. In a short time after a party of the Ashantees came to cut off his head, when he shot himself in the heart.

The officers who returned wounded are Major Ricketts and Ensign Erskine. We expect the enemy to come down to attack this place, but if they do, they will meet with a warm reception, as we have the frigate Owen Glendower and the Raven sloop of war to assist us. I have put all our property into the Castle for safety; but I do not think there is the least fear, but it is better to be on the safe side, *as the people, at the Dutch fort of Elmina are supposed to be rather favorable to the Ashantees.* We have blockaded it to prevent any supplies being brought there. In fact, we shall never be at peace until Elmina is under the British flag; and instead of Government sending out a few white troops, they should send out three or four regiments. Major Chisholm is sending home despatches, and I have no doubt he has stated to Government the actual necessity of sending immediate relief.

The Owen Glendower has been very active along the coast in destroying all that came within her reach. She sails tomorrow morning to destroy a town that had seized on an English merchantman and murdered the crew.

Elmina, March 1824.—It was my fortune to be near our lamented Chief, when he received his wound, which was in all probability, a mortal one.—Buckle, chief engineer, Wetherall, Sir Charles' secretary, and myself conveyed him for shelter against a tree; but we were soon discovered by the enemy, a number of whom rushed on us. I had one very severe cut on the left side of my neck, but just as the fellow was making a more complete effort, his arm was arrested by one of his Chiefs, and I was saved. On looking round I beheld the headless trunks of my friends. I was bound and conveyed towards their camp.

London, June 17.

This morning Captain Laing, of the Royal African Colonial Corps, arrived at the Colonial-office, with despatches from Cape Coast Castle.—The following is the official return of the killed and wounded, from the 1st to the 21st of January:—

His Excellency Brigadier General Sir Charles M'Carthy, killed.

Colonial Staff—Thomas S. Buckle, Esq. killed: J. Task Williams, Esq. wounded, *taken and ransomed.*

2d. West Indian Regiment.—Captain Ricketts, wounded and escaped; Ensign Wetherell, killed; Surgeon Teddie, killed.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Capt. L' Estrange, died of exhaustion; Ensign Erskine, wounded and escaped; Ensign M' Leane, died of fever, occasioned by fatigue.

Royal Cape Coast Malitia—Capt. Heddie, killed; Capt. Jones, taken; Capt. Raydon, missing, supposed killed.

Royal Volunteers—Capt. Robertson, killed; Lieut. De Graft, wounded and escaped.

Artificers—Lieut. Cleland died of a Coup de Soleil.

Ordnance Storekeeper—Mr. J. Brandon, missing, supposed killed.

Other Deaths.—Hedley, merchant; and Robinson, merchant; killed by the enemy.—Mr. Rayton, merchant, of fatigue. Lieut. Theed; Lieut. Torrance, of the Owen Glendower; Mr. Mends, of do; Lieut. M'Clean, W. I. R.; Mr. Belzoni, the traveller; Mr. Hamlyn; Mr. Keffen, assistant commissary; Mr. Gordon, printer to the colony; Mr. Tedley, merchant; and Mr. Picton, staff assistant surgeon, of fever.

GRECIAN ADDRESS.

One of the Greek generals addressed his soldiers in the following terms, on the occasion of Lord Byron's death:

"Brave Helenists,—A painful duty calls me before you to-day. I come to strew with flowers the tomb of a man who has sacrificed his fortune and his life in our sacred cause. His great soul, thirsting after glory, was withheld by no obstacles. Notwithstanding that nature brought him forth on the humid banks of the Thames, he traversed the seas to come and brave in our climates the scorching fires of the sun. Gifted with a soul full of generosity and ardent love for liberty, he hesitated not a moment after he heard that the descendants of Leonidas and Themistocles, shaking off the chains which had weighed them down during three centuries, had made a noble effort to reconquer liberty, and wrest their unfortunate country from the ferocious Mussulmans. Like another Tyrtæus, he conceived the bold project of leading us to victory by the sound of his melodious lyre; but, alas! death has snatched him from us at the moment when he was about to add to his poetical crown the flower of honour which is gathered on the field of battle. Weep, brave Helenists, over the ashes of this great man, whose country was the whole universe! If this land, which he honoured and rendered illustrious by his residence, be not permitted to keep his mortal remains, at least we shall possess his heart, which beat so warmly for liberty; it will watch over us in the midst of the combat, and sustain us in the arduous struggle in which we are engaged. Like the beacon light which guides the mariner bewildered by tempests, the torch of his genius will point out our way through the storms of revolution. Brave Helenists, it is in union that the strength of the people consists; let us stifle every private resentment, and only think of the great work we have undertaken—Let us prove to Europe that our courage has been strengthened by adversity, and that we are still worthy of the rank held by our ancestors—If we should fail in this noble attempt, what shame will it not bring on our country, upon which the eyes of the universe are now fixed. If vanquished, how shall we bear to live in a land so full of the great deeds of our ancestors? The first step has been taken: it is now too late to retract—See the heroes of Thermopylæ rising all bloody from their tombs and crying to you "What! are you frightened by the number of your enemies? And did not we, during three days, check the progress of the innumerable host of Xerxes? We fell overpowered by numbers, but at least we sold our lives dearly, and thereby saved Greece from the yoke of the stranger." Brave Helenists, this is not a time to be lost in useless words. You know as well as I do, the situation of our country. Let us imitate the example of our forefathers. Let us swear upon the tombs of Lord Byron, of Bozzaris, and of all the brave men that have perished in our cause, that we will never lay down our arms until our native soil shall be purged from our enemies. Let us drive back these Mussulman Lords to the deserts which vomited them forth, and let Greece, raised from her ruins by the hands of her children, serve as an example to those people who are still, owing to a disgraceful indolence, kept under the empoisoned daggers of tyranny."

COLOMBIA AND PERU

There is a report that the royal generals in Peru have made terms with Bolivar. Upon this report a Colombian newspaper published at Caracas makes the following remarks:

El Colombiano Caraccas, June 30, 1824.

"The above information concurs so accurately with that of an earlier date, and with the constitutional principles which are known to animate the Spanish chiefs La Serna and Canterac, that we think it highly probable. These two chiefs are pledged to the constitutional party, and it is said that nearly all the officers with them are in favor of the same principles. They may well be tired of the desolating and fruitless war they have been carraying on for so many years: and perhaps they have at last discovered that it is their own interest as much as that of the people they are among to become independent of a government so detestable as that of Spain. If they ever had such considerations, they must have acquired ten-fold weight from learning the demonstrations lately made by Great Britain and the United States, amounting, as they do, to an acknowledgement of that independence against which it would be in vain for them any longer to contend. Thus, abandoned by their own party in Spain, and suspected by the *serviles*, they would be left without a home should the independence of Peru be achieved in spite of their efforts.—That these sentiments were prevalent in the army in Peru even before we succoured that country is very well known, and they cannot reasonably be supposed to have diminished since the events which have occurred in Cadiz. If indeed, these reiterated assurances of an armistice having been concluded without a general engagement be true, we want no better assurance of the approaching independence of Peru. The armistice which General Bolivar concluded with Morillo, though more partial in its cause and effect, was attended with the happiest results, as was that made with O'Donojou in Mexico. From the moment the irritation and excitement of the war ceased, the people and the officers of the armies began to commune with each other, to comprehend more dispassionately what they were severally fighting for, and to reflect on the relative situations in which they were placed. With ourselves, there grew out of this approximation an understanding which completely changed the character of the contest; and in Peru, its effects will be more marked and conclusive, as the motives which lead to it are of a more determinate character."

MEXICO AND ITURBIDE.

The sovereign constituent Congress of Mexico have been pleased to issue the following decree:

1st. That D. Augustin de Iturbide shall be declared a traitor and outlaw from the first moment that he may appear in any part of our territory, under any pretence or title whatsoever.

2d. Whoever may use means to favour his return to the Mexican republic either by encomiastic publications, or in any other manner, shall be declared traitors to the confederation, and shall be judged conformably to the law of the 27th of September, 1823.

3d. The same declaration is made against all persons who may aid or abet any foreign invader, and they will likewise be amenable to the aforesaid law.

The supreme executive power will take the necessary measures for the due execution of this Decree, and will cause it to be printed, published, and circulated throughout the Empire.

JOSE M. CABRERA,
Mexico, April 28, 1824. *President.*

We, therefore, command all Judges, Governors, Sheriffs, and other authorities, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical, of whatever class or dignity, that they respect and cause to be respected and obeyed, the present decree in all its parts.

NICHOLAS BRAVO,
President of the Executive.
Mexico, 28th April, 1824.

Mexico, 9th May, 1824.

The following Official Documents are published by order of Government.

Letter from his excellency D. Augustin de Iturbide.

The love of country animated our troops at Iguala, it led me to encounter every obstacle, and it still burns in my heart, notwithstanding the Decree of the 8th April, 1822, and the means used by certain authorities to injure my good name, all of which proceeded from erroneous impressions, or personal malignity. I respect the Mexican nation, for whom I can entertain no other feelings than those of affection and eternal gratitude.

The designs of the European powers against the new world, will shortly be developed. I have resolved to place myself in a situation where I may fly to the aid of my countrymen, if they should require my service. I suspected that certain ministers, accredited at the court of Tuscany, would use means to frustrate my intentions; these suspicions have been confirmed by public acts, with which the sovereign congress are no doubt, acquainted.

It will be for the Representatives of the Nation to consult and decide whether my services, in a military capacity, only, may not be of some utility, by uniting the public voice, and by contributing with my sword to secure the liberty and independence of my country. I can offer the most confident assurances that I shall be enabled to bring with me arms, ammunition, clothing, and money; and I solemnly protest, that when I see Mexico with her liberty secured, her people united, and her enemies vanquished, I shall most cordially congratulate her on the dangers she has passed, and cheerfully retire to private life.

My first wish is for the happiness of my country, and for her I offer up my fervent vows to Heaven.

AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE.

London, 13th Feb. 1824.
To the Sovereign Constituent Congress of Mexico.

ITURBIDE.

The following description of the late Emperor of Mexico, is taken from "Notes on Mexico," by the Hon. Mr. Poinsett.

I was presented to His Majesty this morning (Nov. 3.) On alighting at the gate of the palace, which is an extensive and handsome building, we were received by a numerous guard, and then made our way up a large stone stair-case, lined with sentinels, to a spacious apartment, where we found a brigadier-general stationed to usher us into the presence. The emperor was in his cabinet and received us with great politeness. Two of his favorites were with him. We were all seated, and he conversed with us for half an hour in an easy unembarrassed manner, taking occasion to compliment the United States, and our institutions, and to lament that they were not suited to the circumstances of his country. He modestly insinuated that he had yielded very reluctantly to the wishes of the people, but had been compelled to suffer them to place the crown upon his head to prevent misrule and anarchy.

He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, stoutly made and well proportioned. His face is oval, and his features are very good, except his eyes which were constantly bent on the ground or averted. His hair is brown, with red whiskers and his complexion fair and ruddy, more like that of a German, than of a Spaniard. As you will hear his name pronounced differently, let me tell you that you must accent equally every syllable I-tur-bi-de. I will not repeat the tales I heard daily of the character and conduct of this man. Prior to the late successful revolution, he commanded a small force in the service of the Royalists, and is accused of having been the most cruel and blood thirsty persecutor of the Patriots and never to have spared a prisoner. His official letters to the viceroy substantiate this fact. In the interval between the defeat of the patriot cause and the last revolution he resided in the capital, and in a society not remarkable for strict morals, he was distinguished for his immorality. His usurpation of the chief authority has been the most glaring, and unjustifiable; and his exercise of power arbitrary and tyrannical. With a pleasing address and prepossessing exterior, and by lavish profusion, he has attached the officers and soldiers to his person, and so long as he possesses the means of paying and rewarding them, so long he will maintain himself on the throne; when these fail he will be precipitated from it. It is a maxim of history, which will probably be again illustrated by this example, that a government not founded on public opinion, but established and supported by corruption and violence, cannot exist without ample means to pay the soldiery, and to maintain pensioners and partisans. Aware of the state of his funds, and of the probable consequence to himself of their failure, he is making great exertions to negotiate loans in England; and such is the infatuation of the monied men in that country, that it is possible he may effect his object.

To judge Iturbide from his public papers, I do not think him a man of talents. He is prompt, bold and decisive, and not scrupulous about the means he employs to obtain his end. *N. Gaz.*

Papers from the city of Mexico to June 16th, confirm the former accounts of the existence and detection of the conspiracy in favor of Iturbide.—22 conspirators were taken by the soldiery, while in conclave at the house of one of the party, and their correspondence and all their papers seized. The official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the Hero of Iguala."

POLITICAL.

A VOICE IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Port Gibson Correspondent.

Mark the difference!—When General Jackson was announced as a candidate for the Presidency, the fact was not believed beyond the limits of Tennessee. He rose rapidly with the whirlwind of public feeling and national gratitude. He towered like the Andes, raised upon the affections of the people of the Republic. The fact was thus given to the adage that Republics are ungrateful. But, be it remembered, that the people of this nation are enlightened, a reflecting people. Reason, judgment, though they may yield for a while to feelings which do honor to the human family, surely must, and will resume their sway. *They have resumed it. General Jackson, six months ago, could have been elected President of the United States—Now, many of his warmest friends, yielding to the operations of sound and candid reflection, confess that he is not the most suitable person for that office. John Quincy Adams* was the person to whom all eyes first turned as a candidate. It may safely be affirmed that he has always had the voice of one third of the people of the Union in his favor. Every other candidate has lost advocates. A solitary instance can hardly be cited of secession from him. He has moved on, in his sphere, with dignity, and each successive day has added to his strength. He has been weighed in the balance, and has not been found wanting. But let not the voice of the nation's gratitude be stifled. General Andrew Jackson has been loudly called upon to fill the *second post* of honor in the Union. Will *he*, who in the hour of danger flew promptly to the station assigned him by his country, now disobey the voice of his sovereign, the people. Let it not be believed!!

At the celebration of the 4th. at the Upper Three Runs, Barnwell District, S. C. the following toast was drank by a company of 300, in the following style:

John Q. Adams—His long services and correct political principles, entitle him to the highest gift of an enlightened people. *Three voluntary cheers instanter.*

Our ex-senator, Wm. Smith, was toasted with lively feelings of friendship.—When Mr. Adams was toasted, the excitement was so lively and animating, that it was proposed to go into an election for President. Mr. Adams's friends were to distinguish themselves by leaving their situation and position. They did so, leaving only five persons in their then position. The order was reversed; only five changed positions, four of whom were for Jackson, one for Crawford.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

Since we published the proceedings of Friday last, of the meeting at Cahawba, in Alabama, we have conversed with a gentleman from that state. He informs us that the very best feelings are entertained there towards Mr. Adams for the Presidency, and that the electoral vote of that state may be considered as certain for him. He farther states that his prospects are daily growing brighter in all the adjoining country. Colonel Andrew Pickens, a gentleman in high estimation with the people, who presided at the great meeting at Cahawba, was formerly Governor of South Carolina. He is at the head of the Electoral Ticket for Mr. Adams; and Israel Pickens, Esq. the present Governor of Alabama, is also a staunch friend of Mr. Adams. *Patriot.*

A gentleman from New Jersey gives us the most agreeable accounts of the disposition in that old republican state. The people almost to a man are for Mr. Adams. There has been a *Crawford* emmissary from Washington, but finding no *fat* for him, proceeded to New York, and will make an appearance at Albany when the Legislature meets in August. What will not some do for power and trust?—*Ib.*

The Franklin Gazette, the leading paper in Pennsylvania in the support of Gen. Jackson, says—"If he [the General] were to cease to be a candidate by any accident, Mr. Adams would beat Mr. Crawford all *hollow!*" This confirms what we have repeatedly said, and we have now before us declarations of a similar character from the highest and best sources of information in Pennsylvania. *Ib.*

Four gentlemen accidently met on the 4th of July; all born in the year '76, a year of "*tried men's souls,*" and all for John Quincy Adams, for President.

Rhode Island.—A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Rhode Island says—"At the late meeting of the friends of Mr. Adams in this State, we were able to ascertain the opinions of the people in every town in the State, and the result of our enquiries was much better than the most sanguine among us heretofore calculated. In many towns we had the fullest assurance that there would not be a single vote against Electors favorable to Mr. Adams, and in other towns the opposition would be very faint indeed. The voice of Connecticut and the voice of New-Hampshire, with that we have heard from Maine, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the one we shall soon hear from the Green Mountains, will convince the friends of Mr. A. in the other States, that where he is best known he is most honored, and will be supported." *Norfolk Beacon.*

Indiana.—The electoral ticket in Indiana for Mr. Adams, "combines a host of talents and influence, being composed of three Judges of the Supreme Court, the Lieut. Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives." This ticket will prevail by a large majority.

At a company muster held at Maj. Wm. Ward's, Bertie county, on the 17th July, in the afternoon it was proposed to take the sentiments of the company on the Presidential question, when the vote stood as follows:

Jackson,	102
Crawford,	30
Adams,	1
Clay,	0

The above may be considered to be the sentiments of the people of this county generally.—*Edenton Gazette.*

The Delaware Watchman asserts, that the 8 or 9,000 voters of Delaware, Mr. Crawford will not receive the suffrages of one hundred, let the election occur when it may.

The friends of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS have ample reasons to congratulate themselves and their country in the daily brightening prospects of Mr. Adams election to the Presidency.—In the language of an able conducted newspaper in the interior of New-York "Nothing can be more grateful to republicans than the cheering aspect of national happiness and prosperity which is now opening to the people of the United States. Public sentiment in favor of the people's candidate, is altogether irresistible. New-Hampshire has followed Connecticut, in a nomination of Mr. Adams, by a triumphant majority. The people, in assemblies of every description, and in various parts of the Union, are constantly showing their preference for Mr. Adams. And it is from such sources only, that the public sentiment can be determined.—Sentiments expressed on such occasions, come pure and uncontaminated from the fountain of all political fidelity and virtue. It is only when the discipline and drillings of demagogues are submitted to, that the mobs preponderate in favor of King Caucus.—*Boston Patriot.*

A gentleman in Washington writes thus to his friend in New-Orleans:—Mr. Adams steadily advances in the public estimation, and there is hardly a doubt that he will attain the elevated station to which his talents, integrity, experience, and public services so justly entitle him.

From the American (N. C.) Recorder.

From a careful observation of passing events throughout the Union, we do not hazard much in stating as our decided opinion that JOHN Q. ADAMS WILL BE THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. MONROE, in despite of all floods of shameful intrigue and corruption which have appeared and are still observable in some parts of the Republic.

We have no voices to grace the pages of the Crisis, and our readers must not be surprised at our silence. We know only the *still small voice, that does not waste its strength before the hour of trial; that reserves its notes unspent, and harmonious for the day of battle.* At that period, though we expect the air will be filled with a confused noise of drums, and bugles, and huzzas; the deep and full, the powerful yet melodious sound, will rise above all others, will be the chorus of that beautiful ode, "*Live* ADAMS, LAW, and LIBERTY."—*Nat. (Ohio) Crisis.*

From the complexion of some articles it would appear, that their writers, from the latitude taken, have an erroneous idea of what constitutes a FREE PRESS. It is necessary for a printer to draw some line of demarcation betwen liberty and licentiousness.

The "Statesman," a newspaper printed in the city of Philadelphia, formerly a zealous supporter of General Jackson for the Presidency, has at length abandoned his cause as hopeless, and come *out in favor of Mr. Crawford.* He had been a "constant attendant and constant speaker" at the meetings of his friends in that city.—So we go!

The editor of the Portland Statesman says, "We regard Mr. Crawford as a much more suitable candidate for *the gallows* than for the Presidential chair." The editor no doubt is troubled with the horrors of a gallows, and would like to *swing* in good company.

THE CAUCUS.

The Franklin Gazette of the 16th inst. contains a "Circular" addressed to his constituents, by Mr. Forward, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, in which, after explaining the reasons which induced him to attend the Caucus, and to vote for Crawford, he unequivocally renounced his own preference, and declares himself ready to vote as his constituents may direct him. This is but the beginning of the *recantations*, which an indignant people will force from the aristocratic usurpers of their rights and privileges. We shall soon see the members of the Caucus, in every part of our country, suing to their insulted constituents for pardon.—*Nat. Journal.*

It is whispered that this is about to be the case in several instances in North Carolina and elsewhere.

We are desired to mention, as a sample of the unanimity of the people of Providence, R. I. for Mr. Adams, that there is only one Crawford man, and he has no vote, from the hay scales at the junction of Broad and Westminster streets westward, to the line of the town, at Tar Bridge. The population of this district is supposed to be nearly 2000.—*Prov. Journal.*

There have been exported from Mobile Bay, during the present season, up to the 5th of July, 43,732 bales of cotton.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1824.

The communication of "A Citizen," on the subject of the approaching election in this town, is inadmissible. A moment's reflection, we are confident, will satisfy the writer that our decision is correct; he has, however, another method, and perhaps a more effectual one, of appealing to the public, and if he chooses to accept it, we can very soon have his address ready for distribution.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We shall be happy to express our obligations to gentlemen of the Post-office Department, who may transmit us at an early date the votes of their respective counties. We have yet obtained only that of Granville county; in which, as in some others, the election takes place earlier than in most of the state. Senate, James Nutfall 29; his opponent Wm. M. Sneed, a member of the caucus at Raleigh, had 263. Commons, P. G. Bowers and John C. Taylor. Bowers 764, Taylor 573; Nicholas Jones 559, Daniel Jones 356, John Glasgow 513.

The Supreme Court after an arduous session of six weeks at Raleigh, has just adjourned.

The claims of the Cherokees to the reservations of 1817–19, are confirmed, and the sales made of these lands by the Commissioner of the state declared void. Since our last notice of the admission of members at the bar, Jesse Wilson, of Perquimons, Elisha Young, of Orange, have obtained licence to practice in the Superior Courts; and Benj. Person and John Hall of Warren, in the County Courts.

Attempt to break Jail.—An ineffectual attempt was made by a criminal of the name of Cook, to escape from the jail in this place on Friday night last. He had succeeded in making his way through the wall of his room to the passage, where he was found the next day by sheriff Black, taking his morning walk in high style. There is good reason to believe that if he had gained the open air, he would have put fire to the prison; as he had made a collection of splinters for the purpose. This has been done at a time when the sheriff, listening to the calls of humanity, was making efforts for the speedy and legal release of Cook.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Chillicothe, Ohio, 17 minutes past eleven, on the morning of July 15th. The vibrations were about two in a second, and appeared to be in a northwest and southwest direction. The shocks lasted about fifty seconds; were accompanied, or rather preceded, by a low rumbling noise like distant thunder; but unattended by the usual atmospheric indications. The sky was clear and serene, the atmosphere elastic and bracing, and there was a fine breeze of wind blowing.

VOTE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

	Jackson.	*Ad's.*	*Cr'd.*	*Oth's*
Steel's Mills, Rich. Co.	67	37	0	0
Franklin Co.	65	0	1	0
Capt. Bringle, Rowan,	86	1	1	0
Capt. M'Culloch's, do.	27	16	0	0
Maj. Watford's, Bertie,	102	1	30	0
(Stokes Grand Jury against Caucus.)				
Germanton, Stokes,	56	3	34	0
Upper creek, Burke,	97	0	0	0
	500	58	66	0
N.Car. last week,	2483	421	257	22
	2983	479	323	22

IN SOUTH-CAROLINA.

	Jackson.	*Ad's.*	*Cr'd.*	*Oth's.*
Forty-second Reg'nt.	136	22	0	1
Marlboro' District,	273	41	0	0
Cheraw District,	316	15	6	0
	725	78	6	1
S. Car. last week,	1200	363	47	22
	1925	441	53	23

REST OF THE UNION.

	Jackson.	*Ad's.*	*Cr'd.*	*Oth's.*
Franklin packet,	2	21	0	0
New-Brunswick, N.J.	19	62	0	2
Rahway, do.	0	all	0	0
Woodbridge, do	0	all	0	0
Providence, R. I.	all but one or two for A.			
Trumbull Co. Ohio,	10	115	3	5
	31	198	3	7

From the Independent (R. I.) Inquirer.

It is a fact of great consideration that all the principal officers of the present administration of the United States are the firm friends of J. Q. Adams; among them may be reckoned President Monroe, Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. M'Lean, Post-master General, and Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General. *This is the cause why the Crawfordites have been so industrious in attacking the present administration.* These officers certainly have the best opportunity of judging who is the most suitable and deserving candidate for the Presidency, and they would be less likely to be operated upon by intrigue, than those who are looking up for the places they now fill.

We learn, by the arrival of the schr. *James Madison*, at Baltimore from Baracoa, that on the 11th ult. a piratical barge, commanded by the notorious Francisco Chico Argones, and manned by 12 men, was captured at Mercida, by some Spanish troops from Alegean, in Cuba, after blockading that port for six weeks. One man was killed; the rest escaped on shore, but were expected to be taken, as they were surrounded and could not escape—Argones is the man who swore, some weeks since, that he would never cut his hair or nails, or shave his beard, until he had murdered one hundred English, French, or Americans.

A letter from Providence gives a humorous account of one of the Crawford agents "now on the road" laboring in his vocation. In his zeal for proselytism, he pushed himself into Rhode-Island where he owed an old debt—he was soon recognized—was visited with *this comes greeting*, and had he not have disgorged to the uttermost farthing, he would have become the tenant of a prison.

Balt. Pat.

To the Citizens of Fayetteville—

Reports having been circulated that I have withdrawn, I take the liberty, if the printer will be so polite as to allow me, thus publicly to say to my friends that as they have put me up, they only shall or can take me down. I *am* a candidate,—and I beg such of my friends as can read the newspaper, to name to their neighbor who can't read, particularly to the mechanic and labouring man, and to the friend of General Jackson, that if he wants a representative who knows his interest, and will not be ashamed to come forward in support of it, that JOHN B. MARTIN is at his service.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 1st inst. *Christian*, infant daughter of Maj. John Black.

In Duplin county, on the 29th ult. after a lingering consumption of two years, Mrs. Fanny Shaw, consort of John Shaw, formerly of this place, in the 36th year of her age.

At Philadelphia, Tench Cox, Esq. in the 69th year of his age. July 15th, on board the U. S. Ship Hornet, lying off Old Point Comfort, Thomas N. Mann, Esq. Diplomatic Agent from this Government to Guatimala.

In New-York, Gen. Wm. Boyd, aged 76.

At the Quarantine Ground, near New-York, July 26th, of the yellow fever, N. L. Cumming, 1st lieutenant of the U. S. brig Spark, late from Havana.

In Savannah, Geo. on the 9th ult. after a lingering illness, Maj. Hugh McCall, of the United States' Army, and author of the "History of Georgia," in his 58th year.

In Boston, very suddenly, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Worcester, a Member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, aged 63.

Town Meeting.

As the distinguished friend of American liberties and companion in arms of our revered Washington, Gen. La Fayette, is expected to visit this country in a short time, I have deemed it advisable and do therefore request the citizens of Fayetteville to meet in the Town House this evening, at 5 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be thought proper to invite the General to visit this town, and to pay him such attention as his exalted merits deserve.

J. V. CAMERON.
Magistrate of Police.

Thursday, August 5th, 1824.

FOR SALE.

United States' Bank Notes, and Drafts on New York at sight. Apply to JAMES DONALDSON, or to MARTIN MACPHERSON Sen.

4th August, 1824.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824—74*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	-	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924 PRIZES. / 10626 BLANKS.		17,550 TICKETS.		$70,200

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*.

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

Estate of Thomas Harrison.

THE Executors of this estate find it absolutely necessary for their own safety, to urge an immediate settlement of all accounts due the said estate. They do, therefore, give this timely and final notice, that they will put all accounts, notes, and other claims unsettled, on the first day of September next, into the hands of an officer for collection.

H. MacLAURIN, } *Ex'rs.*
HENRY W. AYER, }

Fayetteville, Aug. 1, 1824.—3t76

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, July 28th 1824.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks, and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence. THO. STRODE.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

The subscriber has left his notes and accounts in the hands of Mr. James P. Brownlow, who is duly authorized to settle the same. AUGUSTUS G DEAL.

*Fayetteville, July 12, 1824.—*71

To Rent,

THE dwelling house and lot, formerly belonging to Anderson Curtis, on Hay Mount. For terms, apply to WILLIAM W. BALLARD

3t74

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county, the following negroes, to wit: a negro boy named BILL, who says he belongs to Capt. Beaton, of Linche's creek, South Carolina; JIM, who says he belongs to John Clinton; and WILL, who says he belongs to John Gouge, both of Kershaw District, South-Carolina. The owners may apply, prove their property, and take them away.

THOMAS P WILLIAMS,
Jailor of Richmond Co. N. C.

July 17, 1824.—5t79*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Express, Scott, Philadelphia, Stow & Whittier.

Sloop Maria, Forquet, Charleston, to J. A. Berry & Co.

CLEARED,

Brig Adams, Hulsey, New York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Marshall, Grimes, St. Domingo, by T. Savage & Co.

British Brig Catharine, Hanson, Jamaica, by A. Taylor.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.*	*C.*	*To D.*	*C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	do		50		55
Peach,	do.		55		60
Bacon,	lb.		9		10
Beeswax,	do.		30		32
Butter,	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,		25		28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual.	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	do				34
Cotton,	do		11		13½
Corn,	bushel		45		50
Copperas	lb.		3½		4
Flax	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5			
Superfine,	do	5	50		
Fish, Herrings	do	5	00		
Mullet	do	6	00		
Feathers	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	do		43		45
Ginger	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.				
West India,	do				
Iron,	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	do	3	00		
Lime,	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	do		30		35
Sole	do		28		30
Bridle	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	lb.		7		8
Logwood	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	gallon,		27		29
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do		7	2	50
Wrought	do				
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	do		60		65
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	bush		30		35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	gallon,		80	1	00
Cork	barrel.	12	00	13	00
Porter London,	dozen	3	50		
Philadelphia,	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7	00	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	do		70		80
New-England,	do		42½		45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	lb.		2		6
Shot,	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	00	10	50
Common,	do	8		9	
Loaf,	lb		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush		80		90
Turks Island, }	do		70		80
St. Ubes, &c. }	do				
Salts, Epsom	lb.		25		30
Glauber	do		6½		
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		17
German	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	do		12		15
Tallow,	do		7		8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	do	1	20	1	2
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	lb.		65		
Wheat, new	bush		80		90
Whiskey,	gallon,		32½		35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	do		80		

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms. Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan-yard adjoins this town, and has at this time twenty-nine vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak, which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan-yard any quantity of land, from ten to four hundred and eighty acres. Forty acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin, his agent at this place. DUNCAN MACLAURIN.

Wadesborough, N. C. July 1824.—

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

Sheriff's Sale, for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 6th day of November next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1822, together with all accumulating cost, viz:

230 acres on Mingo Swamp, listed by Pool Pope, tax 1 35

360 acres on do do listed by Abram Parker; tax 1 15

400 acres on do do listed by Penelope Trapnel; tax 1 28

120 acres on Stony Run, listed by William Spencel; tax

100 acres on Black River, listed by Stephen Thompson; tax 1 60

374 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Uriah Blizard, tax 1 19

160 acres on Black river, listed by John Cashell; tax 1 36

70 acres on do listed by Daniel Cashell; tax 1 34

300 acres on do listed by Uriah Collins; tax

364 acres on Neill's creek, listed by Mathew Morgan; tax 1 16

1000 acres on Cape Fear and Black river, listed by Archibald M'Neill; tax 6 40

800 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Henry Morgan; tax

250 acres on Bues' creek, listed by John Murphy tax

80 acres on Black river, listed by Lemuel Sears tax

216 acres on do listed by Lemuel Sears for Benjamin Searcy, tax 69

100 acres on Thornton's creek, listed by Daniel Shaw, sen.; tax 2 56

160 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Isaac Woodward's; tax 1 46

200 acres on Black river, listed by William Wilder; tax 2 80

100 acres on do listed by Elijah Young; tax 32

600 acres on Neill's creek, listed by John Jones; tax 3 20

83 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Thomas Branch; tax 1 66

100 acres on Mill creek, listed by Sely Gilbert; tax 32

300 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Henry W. Kinney; tax 72

730 acres on Mill creek, listed by Stephen Sumter; tax 7 52

159 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 20

39 acres on do listed by do tax 7

6½ acres, an island in the river, listed by do tax 12

25 acres adjoining John Watson's land, listed by ditto; tax 8

410 acres on the Beaver Dam, listed by Stephen Sumter, for the estate of Wm. Hayes; tax 1 37½

1350 acres on Neill's creek, listed by do for the heirs of Stephen Swinton; tax 4 32

800 acres on Northington's road, listed by do for the estate of David Holt; tax 2 56

200 acres on do listed by do for Rebecca Holt, sen.; tax 4 02

521 acres on Mill creek, listed by do for the heirs of Lewis Sorrel; tax 71

22½ acres on Daniel's creek, listed by do for Alexander Myatt; tax 48

300 acres on Hector's creek, listed by John Spence, jr. tax 1 76½

1800 acres on Hector's and Neill's creek, listed by John Spence, sen. tax 4 80

150 acres on Hector's creek, listed by P. Spencer for Barna Johnston; tax 48

50 acres on Fish creek, not listed, formerly Lewis Cox's; tax 32

100 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Bedy Trapnel; tax 32

100 acres on the Hay Meadow, listed by John Woodall; tax 1 48

728 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Mary Beards; tax 7 00

670 acres on do not listed, formerly Henry Stephensons'; tax 4 28

100 acres on Fish creek, listed by Jonathan Bateman; tax 1 44½

75 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 8

197 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by William Jones; tax 1 61

350 acres on Northington road, listed by Jothram Lassiter; tax 2 06

100 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by Allen Northington; tax 2 52

105 acres on Ceder creek, listed by Phillip Wright; tax 1 76½

50 acres on Jumping run, listed by John Bue, for the heirs of A. M'Eachy; tax 5

300 acres on Anderson's creek, listed by Duncan Black; tax 24

200 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Malcom Bue; tax 64

500 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by Jennet Clark; tax 48

824 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Daniel Henedy; tax 4 88

150 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by John Morison, tax 1 92½

1000 acres on the Cypress, listed by Daniel M'Donald; tax 1 60

150 acres on Dry creek, listed by Alexander M'Dougald; tax 48

200 acres on the Three Prong branch, listed by Murdoch M'Leod; tax 1 42½

200 acres on Beaver creek, listed by Charles M'Arther; tax 32

320 acres on Upper Little river, listed by John M'Rae; tax 32

100 acres on do do listed by Daniel Smith; tax 1 29

800 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Archibald M'Duffe, for Malcom M'Neil; tax 2 12

220 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Duncan Bue; tax 2 86

150 acres, an entry, listed by Nathan King, jun. tax 1 1½

440 acres on Corven's creek, listed by Michael D. King; tax 13 00

320 acres near M'Kay's creek, listed by do tax 16

200 acres near the Hattaway Tract, listed by do tax 32

640 acres on Corven's creek, listed by do tax 32

2 0 acres, the Griffin tract, listed by do tax 8

300 acres joining Elliotts' and others, listed by do tax 8

250 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 8

100 acres on the west side of Cape Fear river listed by James King; tax 2 41

2278 acres on or near Cross creek, listed by do tax 2 20

1568 acres on the south prong of Corven's creek, listed by do tax 1 60

60 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 05

JO HODGES, for
ALEX M'KAY *late Sh'ff.*

July 20, 1824.—6 78*

CAUTION.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for any note or notes, purporting to be made by him, payable to, or in the hands of Anderson Curtis, as all such notes were either fraudulently obtained by him, or forged; and I am determined not to pay any part of them.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of June, 1824.

NEAL SHAW.

3t74

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton [illegible] wand'ring Muse.

BEAUTY AND A FEELING HEART.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr Monroe—The following lines were occasioned by seeing a beautiful young lady as she passed an aged blind man, who was sitting on a door-sill, asking alms, in Market-street, dexterously slip a dollar into his hand, while she told him where she lived—as I suppose, for she spoke in so low a voice, and with such an evident design of concealing her benevolence from human view, that I only heard her say, *"make this, and call on me to-morrow."* Publish them as a tribute to her, and that others may know how beautiful beauty is, when accompanied by a feeling heart. *Pythias.*

The rose on beauty's cheek is fair,
And sweet the lip of coral seemeth;
And yet unless there's pity there,
In vain the eye of beauty beameth;
A tear for others wo, by far,
Is fairer than those beauties are.

But when down beauty's cheek we see
A tear for sorrow gently stealing;
And when a sigh or misery,
Proclaims a heart of tender feeling,
We point to heaven and declare,
Those beauties were imprinted there.

I saw an aged son of wo,
Whose journey here was nearly ended;
Its [illegible] tears of sorrow flow,
While he his trembling hand extended—
Feeble and old, and lame, and blind,
And shivering in the chilly wind,

I saw a beauteous form pass by,
And cast on him a look of sorrow;
I heard her say, with tearful eye,
"Take this and call on me to-morrow."
I knew her not, nor could I even
Learn whence she came, *she's known in* HEAVEN.

THE HOUR OF DEATH.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast *all* seasons, for thine own, O Death!

Day is for mortal care;
Eve for glad meetings round the joyous hearth;
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer;
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth!

The banquet hath its hour,
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song, and wine;
There comes a day for grief's o'erwhelming pow'r,
A time for softer tears—but all are thine!

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee!—but thou art not of those
That wait the ripen'd bloom to seize their prey!

Leaves have their time to fall, &c.

We know when moons shall wane,
When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain—
But who shall teach us when to look for thee?

Is it when spring's first gale
Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?
Is it when roses in our path grow pale?
They have *one* season—*all* are ours to die!

Thou art where billows foam,
Thou art where music melts upon the air;
Thou art around us in our peaceful home,
And the world calls us far—and thou art there.

Thou art where friend meets friend,
Beneath the shadow of the elm to rest;
Thou art where foe meets foe, and trumpets rend
The skies, and swords beat down the princely crest.

Leaves have their time to fall, &c.

SELECTIONS,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

THE LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

To have a just idea of the benefits arising from the training up of youth in the knowledge of languages, arts, history, rhetoric, philosophy, and such other sciences as are suitable to their years; and to learn how far such studies may contribute to the glory of a kingdom: we need *only take a view of the difference which learning makes, not only between private men but nations.*

The Athenians possessed but a small territory in Greece, but of how large an extent was their reputation? By carrying the sciences to perfection they completed their own glory. The same school sent abroad excellent men of all kinds, great orators, famous commanders, wise legislators, and able politicians. This fruitful source diffused the like advantages over all the politer arts, though seemingly independent of it, such as music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. It was hence they received their improvement, their grandeur, and perfection; and, as if they had been derived from the same root, and nourished with the same sap, they flourished all at the same time.

Rome, who had made herself mistress of the world by her victories, became the subject of its wonder and imitation, by the excellent performances she produced in almost all kinds of arts and sciences, and she thereby gained a new kind of superiority over the people she had subjected to her yoke, which was far more pleasing than what had been obtained by arms and conquest.

Africa, which was once so productive of great and learned men, through the neglect of literature is grown absolutely unfruitful, and even fallen into that barbarity of which it bears the name, without having produced one single person in the course of so many ages, who has distinguished himself by any talent, called to mind the merit of his ancestors, or caused it to be remembered by others. Egypt in particular deserves this character, which has been considered the source whence all the sciences have flowed.

The reverse has happened among the people of the west and north. They were long looked on as rude and barbarous, as having discovered no taste for works of ingenuity and wit. But as soon as learning took place among them, they sent abroad considerable proficients in all kinds of literature, and in every profession, who in point of solidity, understanding, depth, and sublimity, have equalled whatever other nations have at any time produced.

We daily observe, that in proportion as the sciences make their progress in countries, they transform their inhabitants into new creatures; and by inspiring them with gentler inclinations and manners, and supplying them with better forms of administration, and more humane laws, they raise them from the obscurity wherein they had languished before, and engage them to throw off their natural roughness. Thus they prove evidently that the minds of men are very near the same in all parts of the world; that all honourable distinction in regard to them is owing to the sciences; and that according as they are cultivated or neglected, nations rise or fall, emerge out of darkness, or sink again into it; and that their fate in a manner depends upon them.

But, without recourse to history, let us only cast our eyes upon what ordinarily passes in nature. From thence we may learn what infinite difference cultivation makes between two pieces of ground, which are otherwise very much alike. The one, if left to itself, remains rough, wild, and overrun with weeds and thorns. The other laden with all sorts of grain and fruits, and set off with an agreeable variety of flowers, collects into a narrow compass whatever is most rare, wholesome, or delightful, and by the tiller's care becomes a pleasing epitome of all the beauties of different seasons and regions. And thus it is with the mind, which always repays us with usury the care we take to cultivate it. The mind is the soil, which every man, who knows how nobly he is descended, and for what great ends designed, is obliged to manage to advantage; a soil that is rich and fruitful, capable of immortal productions, and alone worthy of all its care.

In reality, the mind is nourished and strengthened by the sublime truths supplied by study. It increases and grows up in a manner with the great men, whose performances are the objects of its attention, almost as we usually fall into the practices and opinions of those with whom we converse. It strives by a noble emulation to attain to their glory, and is encouraged to hope for it from the success which they have met with. Forgetful of its own weakness, it makes noble efforts to soar with them above its ordinary pitch. Unfurnished with a sufficient stock in itself, and confined within narrow bounds, it has sometimes little room for invention, and its forces are easily exhausted. But study makes up its defects, and supplies its wants from abroad. It enlarges the limits of the understanding by foreign assistance, extends its views, multiplies its ideas, and renders them more various, distinct, and lively; by study we are taught to consider truth in various aspects, and different lights; we discover the copiousness of principles, and are enabled to draw from them the remotest consequences.

We come into the world surrounded with a cloud of ignorance which is increased by the false prejudices of a bad education. By study, the former is dispersed and the latter corrected. It gives rectitude and exactness to our thoughts and reasonings; instructs us how to arrange in due order whatever we have to speak or write; and presents us with the brightest sages of antiquity, as patterns for our conduct; whom, in this sense, we may well call, with Seneca, the masters and teachers of mankind. By laying before us their judgment and direction, we are made to walk with safety under the direction of such chosen guides, who, after having stood the test of so many ages and nations, and survived the downfal of so many empires, have deserved with common consent, to be esteemed the sovereign judges of good taste through all succeeding ages, and the most finished models of the highest perfection in literature.

But the usefulness of study is not confined to what we call science; *it renders us also more fit for business and employments.*

Paulus Emilius, who put an end to the empire of the Macedonians, knew perfectly well how to form a great man. Plutarch takes notice of the particular care he took of the education of his children. He was not satisfied with making them learn their own tongue by rule, as the manner then was, but he also caused them to be taught Greek. He provided them with masters of all kinds, in grammar, rhetoric, and logic, besides the persons employed to instruct them in the art of war; and as often as possibly he could, he assisted in all their exercises. When he had conquered Perseus, he disdained to cast his eyes upon the immense riches which were found in his treasury; and only permitted his sons, who, as the historian says, were fond of learning, to take the books of that king's library.

The cares of a father so knowing and diligent, were attended with success. He had the good fortune to give Rome a second Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Carthage and Numantia, who was no less famous for his wonderful taste in learning and all the sciences, than for his military virtues. This great man had always with him, both at home and abroad, the historian Polybius, and Panetius the philosopher, whom he honoured with particular marks of his friendship. 'No one,' says an historian of Scipio, 'could fill up the vacant hours of business to more advantage than he. Divided betwixt war and peace, he was constantly employed in exposing his body to dangers, or improving his mind by study.' There is reason to believe Cicero means him, when he says he had always the works of Xenophon in his hands; for I question whether that character agrees with the elder Scipio.

Lucullus found also great advantage in reading good authors, and the study of history. Upon his appearance at the head of an army, his consummate abilities astonished every body. *He set out from Rome, says Cicero, with little or no experience in military affairs, and arrived in Asia, an excellent general.* His great genius, improved by a study of the liberal sciences, served him instead of experience, which one would almost have thought impossible.

The same may be said of negociations, magistracies, offices of civil jurisdiction, commissions; in a word, of all the employments which oblige us either to speak in public or private, to write, or give an account of our administration, to manage others, gain them over, or persuade them. And what employment is there, where almost all these are not necessary?

Nothing is more usual than to hear persons, who have been in the world, and taught by a long course of experience and serious reflection, bitterly complaining of the neglect of their education, and their not being brought up to a taste of learning, the use and value of which they begin too late to know. They own that this defect has kept them out of great employments, or left them unequal to those they have filled, or made them sink under their weight.

When upon certain great occasions, and in places of distinction, we see a young magistrate, improved by learning, draw upon himself the applause of the public, what father would not rejoice to have such a son, and what son, of any tolerable understanding, would not be pleased with such success? All then agree to express their sense of the advantages of learning, and all perceive how capable it is of raising a man to a degree of superiority above his age, and often above his birth also.

But though this study were of no other use *than the acquiring a habit of labor, the making application less troublesome, the attaining a steadiness of mind, and conquering our aversions to study,* and a sedentary life, or whatever else seems to lay a restraint upon us, it would still be of very great advantage. In reality, it draws us off from idleness and intemperance, and usefully fills up the vacant hours which hang so heavy on many people's hands, and renders that leisure very agreeable, which without the assistance of literature, is a kind of death, and, in a manner, the grave of a man alive. It enables us to pass a right judgment upon other men's labours, to enter into society with men of understanding, to keep the best company, to have a share in the discourses of the most learned, to furnish out matter for conversation, without which we must be silent, to render it more agreeable by intermixing facts with reflections, and setting off the one by the other.

ROLLIN.

FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY.

Friends must be Equal.—Mr. Temple Stanyan, who had long lived with Addison, in habits of friendship, conversing on all subjects with perfect freedom, borrowed of him under some pressing emergency, a sum of money. From this time Mr. Stanyan altered completely his tone of conversation towards Addison. He agreed implicitly to all that his patron advanced, and never as formerly disputed his positions. This extraordinary change in his behavior did not long escape the notice of so acute an observer, to whom it was by no means so agreeable as it was expected it would be.—It happened on one occasion that a subject was started, on which they had a short time before been entirely at issue. Mr. Stanyan, instead of contending the point yielded silently and with the utmost deference to the opinion of Addison, who was displeased, and vented his disapprobation of his companion's insincerity, by saying with a good deal of impatience, *"Sir, either contradict me, or pay me my money."*

A Cause of Enmity.—It was one day told to the Duke of Roquelaure, that two ladies of the court had quarrelled, and very much abused each other. *"Have they called one another ugly?"* asked the Duke. 'No.' "Very well," answered he, *"then I will undertake to reconcile them."*

How to destroy enemies.—Some courtiers reproached the emperor Sigismond, that instead of destroying his conquered foes, he admitted them to favor. 'Do I not,' replied this illustrious monarch, *'effectually destroy my enemies when I make them my friends?'*

Church establishment in England.—In a debate in the British House of Commons on the bill for building new churches, Mr. Hume said he could prove to the conviction of every man, that the fee simple of the revenue of the clergy of the established church would sell for 200,000,000l. With such an immense church property was it fair to take money from Dissenters who built their own churches, to build new churches which were unwanted for the establishment? In Ireland, though the members of the established church scarcely exceed 500,000 persons, the establishment is on a scale suited for *ten million persons,* and is accounted the most splendid in Europe. Certain classes of dissenters, must, of course, be greatly oppressed: and so hard does the system bear on the Catholics, that in one of the archdioceses in which there are 110 congregations, only four have churches or chapels, 16 have them in an unfinished condition, 66 have thatched cabins and 24 have no houses of worship.

It is not from the possession of knowledge, but from the display of it, that a woman ceases to be feminine.

LOST LABOR ON ROADS

So great, is the expenditure of time, money, &c. upon roads that any thing which can lead to economy in it, is worth the public attention. The following extract is valuable, because written by a person of sound judgment, who has had much practice and much experience in these matters. It treats of repairs, *in low lands on side hills and in hollows, and of economy in the selection of tools.* It is time surely, that public works of this sort should be made in such a way as to last for a series of years.

From the Vermont Gazette.

The great waste of labor in repairing roads, is obvious to every observing man. Half the amount raised in this town for ten years past, if judiciously laid out, would have made our roads equal to the best turnpikes.

Repairs ought to be made with a view to a permanent road. In low lands or clayey soil it is worse than useless to be ploughing up the road, breaking the sides, and crowning high. There is no other way than to gravel the road, or pound stones when you have those that will break small, and place them on the top of the road and cover them slightly; or dig a trench the width of the travel and pave the bottom, placing stone as in a pavement, large and small by themselves and covering them again.

On side hills, very little labour will be required to keep them in repair if rests are properly made and kept up so as to prevent water running in the path, and the ditches are occasionally ploughed so that the water will wear down the trenches sufficiently.—This will generally prevent the necessity of breaking up this kind of road to crown it.

Another great object ought to be to cut down the tops of sharp hills, and carry them to the hollows to catch the dirt that washes down. Let any one observe as he travels the road, and see how much the hollows in our road would have been raised in many places if for thirty years back there had been proper management in this respect.*

Much may be said of the injudicious management of labour by not having proper tools or no tools—scrapers, ploughs, and teams, and for want of arrangement beforehand, and distribution of hands, so as to work to advantage and want of attention from time to time to make small repairs.

One scraper suitably manned, will haul more dirt than twenty men and boys with hoes and shovels; and especially when they all stand in each other's way as is generally the case.—Scrape on the dirt from the ditches, where there is gravel or hard pan.

Z.

*When a road is once well settled and the sides swarded so as to support the road from flatting down, it is improper to break it up.

While the illustrious Riego was lying in a dungeon, just before his murder, a soldier placed as a sentinel over him, one day said, were you not in prison, I would murder you." *"Were I not a prisoner,"* replied Riego, *"you would not dare to look me in the face."*

Resentment.—He that too much refines his delicacy will endanger his quiet. Whatever be the motive of insult, it is best to overlook it; for folly scarcely can deserve resentment, and malice is punished by neglect.

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art;

A young lady, on hearing that a thousand coins had been found near Brighton Race course, with great simplicity exclaimed, "I dare say they are my brother's, for I know he lost a thousand the last time he was at Brighton Races."

A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassment; "you are mistaken my dear sir, was the reply—*"tis not I, 'tis my creditors who are embarrassed."*

A sailor having a mind for a ride, and being unacquainted with a horses' rigging, (as he termed it) was very busy in harnessing his nag, when he happened to place his saddle the contrary way. A person near him observed to him his mistake, when Jack looking steadfastly at him and giving his quid a twist or two in his mouth, said, *"How do you know which way I am going to ride."*

A man who forgot his name—It is a fact, known to many persons in this city, that some years since, a highly respectable and well educated citizen of a southern city, called at our Post Office and said, 'have you got any letters for me?' 'What is your name, Sir,' said the clerk. The gentleman raised his left finger to his nose, looked grave, and said, 'I will tell you directly,' and turned on his heels out of the office. A few yards from the post office he met a friend, who said, "how do you do, Mr.——?" That's it," said the gentleman; and returned to the office, told his name, and obtained his letters. *Phila. Press.*

One way to cure a Rogue.—In a hard and long winter, when wood was very scarce at Boston, a man gave Gov. W. a private information, that a needy person in the neighborhood stole wood sometimes from his pile; whereupon the governor in a seeming anger replied: Does he so? I'll take a course with him; go call the man to me, I'll cure him of stealing. When the man came, the governor considering that if he had stolen, it was more out of necessity than disposition, said unto him, friend, it is a severe winter, and I doubt you are but meanly provided with wood, wherefore I would have you supply yourself at my pile till this cold season be over. And he then merrily asked his friend whether he had not effectually cured this man of stealing his wood?

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt.—Hor.

THE NEW MADE GRAVE.

There was a new made grave, on which the sun
His western beams was flinging as in scorn
Of those in sable garb, that sorrow worn,
Approach'd with him whose earthly course is run.
I remember'd it was dug for one
Who should have wedded on the very morn
Of this sad eve, on which I saw him borne
To the abode of those whose days are done.
And she in widow's weeds, who thought to wear
The bride's gay trappings, stood all pale and wan,
Grasping the pall with the unconscious hand,
Of one too frozen in her own despair
To feel its depth, or to have a tear to shed
O'er the loved relics of the hapless dead.

[*New Monthly Magazine.*

THE GRAVE.—The thought of being covered up in the earth, removed from all view and enjoyment of all the delights of life, to be the food for the worms, will sometimes flash upon the mind with a painful and melancholy power. It is then that the pursuits, the glories, and the fleeting pleasures of man's earthly pilgrimage appear in all their emptiness and vanity, and for a moment sink into nothing before death's chill and withering aspect.

Over the earth which covers a human body, what an interest is excited! what resolutions started! The past, the present and future, open upon the mind, and subdue and chasten every unhallowed emotion, every turbulent passion.

I recollect being present at the burial of a female in the northern section of our country, cut down in an early period of life by the consumption, that insatiate leveller of youth and beauty. The morning, about ten o'clock, was bright, and the reanimating warmth of the sun had quite driven away the lingering traces of winter. The decent villagers were assembled to perform the last melancholy service to the dead.—The solemn procession moved in due time to the place appointed for all living—the lifeless body was desposited in its still abode, and the earth fell with a heart breaking rumbling on the hollow sounding coffin. In a moment, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, gifted, as I afterwards found, with every ornament of learning, liberality and religion, was lifting his hands to heaven, accompanied with a voice of deep-toned feelings, which, with the quivering lip and chilly paleness of his quiet countenance, added sanctity to the occasion, and doubled the emotion of every heaving breast. It was the first time I listened to the Church of England funeral service—a performance of unrivalled beauty? and on this occasion, the holy and impressive manner of the speaker added to its eloquence and effect.

Son of man, remember that this life is but the dawn of an endless existence. Remember that the grave will soon swallow up every possession of joy or sorrow incident to fleeting time, and be careful that you have some secure possession, when those Heavens are rolled together as a scroll, and the elements do melt with fervent heat.

The Happiness of Heaven.—To the eye of man the sun appears a pure light, a mass of unmingled glory. Were we to ascend with a continual flight towards this luminary, and could we like the eagle gaze upon its lustre, we should, in our progress become every moment more intense. As we rose through the heavens we should see a little orb changing gradually into a great world; and as we advanced nearer and nearer, should behold it expanding every way, until all that was before us became a universe of excessive and immeasurable glory. Thus the heavenly inhabitant will, at the commencement of his happy existence, see the divine system filled with magnificence and splendour, and arrayed in beauty and glory: and, as he advances onwards through the successive periods of duration, will behold all things, more and more luminous, transporting, and sublime like forever. DR. DWIGHT.

Feeling and Fortitude—The man blessed with a feeling heart, yet deprived of a firm mind, like the precious, but pliant, fallen corn, bends at every pressure, is the sport of every breath: the callous hearted man, whatever be his mental powers, resembles the colossal marble column: we admire its strength and shape; but from its cold touch and shelterless capital we turn to the leafy bower, and to the warm cottage. *He alone is perfect in his nature, whose energies of mind are tempered with the softer feelings.* He then receives uncorrupted, the sunshine of prosperity; and though often exposed to it, never borne down by the blasts of adversity fortune; he bears about him, for himself and for others, every flower that sweetens the path of life—every fruit that invigorates him, cheerfully.